Mr. Lincoln's regular habits are not in the anghtest degree changed since the assurance of his election to the Presidency. Without showing anything like indifference to his new honors, he bears them so quietly and easily as to clearly prove that the dignity of his high office will not weigh at all oppressively upon him. Some of his friends here appear to be greatly rejoiced at his anvarying calminess after his triumph, as if any other condition were to be expected of such a man. Mr. Lincoln is no more unduly elated by his success than he would have been unduly depressed in case of defeat. He is precisely the same man as before-open and generous in his personal communications with all who approach him, though reticent enough, for the present, as regards his political intentions. With his neighbers he is on the same hearty terms as ever. Last evening, in order to learn the latest intelfigence from the doubtful counties of his own State, he went from his own room in the State-House over to the Representatives' Hall, where a meeting of four or five hundred citizens and strangers had assembled to hear the returns read. He was, as soon as discovered, seized upon, and led to the platform, where he was installed in the Speaker's chair, and guarded on all sides to prevent any sudden escape-a movement which naturally aroused fresh enthusiasm. Mr. Lincoln himself read a few of the returns, as they were brought in, and then, after listening to a few capital off-hand speeches made by delegates from various districts, insisted upon being relieved, and withdrew, first nominating a chairman to take his place, and assume "all his duties."

To-day Mr. Lincoln's room has been more than usually thronged with visitors from all quarters. There have been a few even from New-York and Pennsylvania, and one or two who, with ludierous independence, have taken pains to assert their political hostility in the same breath with their personal regard. Mr. Lincoln receives all with equal urbanity. He sits or stands among his guests, throwing out bearty Western welcomes, asking and answering questions, joking, and endeavoring to make matters every way comfortable to all present. If a bashful stranger appears, manifesting a litthe awe of the sudden contact with the new President, Mr. Lincoln is likely to give him a word or two of particular attention, and pretty nearly sure to soon set him at his case. Occasionally he excuses himself to the company, and sits for a little while at a corner table with his private secretary, dictating or making drafts of correspondence, and then everybody looks wistfully around, as if ready to sacrifice anything for the sake of knowing the purport of the few lines which that steady hand is rapidly ciphering. It may be a matter of great significance, or it may be a simple response to some friendly congratulation. Possibly it is to be hereafter a leaf of history, that he is now recording -who can tell? Nobody but himself, certainly, and you may be sure he will not. So the visitors give their silent consideration, for the time, to the surroundings of the room. There is not a great deal to excite interest. One table is covered with law books, and another is littered with newpapers enough to supply a country journalist with items for a year. Heaps and kills of newspapers, a few opened, the greater part still unfolded. If you take the wrappers from a few of these neglected sheets, you will find, within, whole columns of fervid eloquence, sonorous with big capitals, and bursting with hot Republican sentiment, all carefully marked and underlined, the sooner to catch the attention of the great chief. Alas for the little ambitions of the village editors. They have sent the cherished begettings of their brains to an oblivion too deep and to crowded for any chance of rescuing. Upon the same table, hidden bein which are collected the reports of the Lincoln and Douglas debates of 1858, cut from the journals in which they first appeared. Excellent reading they are, too, better than the elaborately prepared volume, for they give what that lacks, vivid pictures of the effects produced upon the listeners, their cries of applause, their laughter, their indignation at some stately piece of Little Gigantic insolence, and their occasional wild enthusiasm at some overwhelming master-stroke of the Republican orator. These reports come warm and alive to the reader; in the volume they are a little colder, though doubtless quite as nutritious. There are also some books of miscellaneous character, presents to Mr. Lincoln, and there are a pair of first-class improved wedges, for splitting logs, which everybody persists in looking upon as relies of Mr. Lincoln's early life, but which really were sent to him only about a fortnight ago, together with a fine ax, upon which, cut into the steel, is this inscription:

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By WILLIAM BRADY Of Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa. Free Labor and Free Men, The Hope of Our Country.

No other word or message accompanied this gift, and, indeed, hardly anything more was needed. Over the table a neat wooden chain is hanging, another present, which was carved by an old Wisconsin farmer out of a rail-not, however, a Lincoln rail, as everybody is disposed to think. In all other respects the room is very simple in appearance, and offers no special charm or attraction to the curious.

The only serious point discussed to-day in Mr. Lincoln's room was the chance of a majority in the State Legislature. Secutor Trumbull's prospects brightened in the afternoon, and there was great satisfaction over them, in which Mr. Lincoln was as earnest as if his own immediate interests were concerned. There were some questions as to annunciations of intention, by speech or by letter, which Mr. Lincoln answered by saying that at present he had no intention whatever of making any public declaration-a statement which he afterward once or twice repeated.

SITELTER FOR FARM STOCK .- Parmers, we appeal to your in behalf of your domestic animals of all kinds Now, election and your most pressing Autumn work is over, you can take time to attend to it, and therefore we urge you to provide shelter for all your cattle while yet you may. In one month's time it will be too late. Now, to-day, is the time; don't delay it. Go right about it, and don't allow your poor animals to stand, as they did last Winter, in the fence-corners, wasting their flesh, and all your profits. It is the very worst sort of economy that a farmer was ever guilty of, trying to save by cheating his dumb brutes out of proper food and shelter.

EUROPE.

NAPLES. GARIBALDI AND VICTOR EMANUEL. We reproduce the following from the Naples respondence of the Journal des Debats:

Garibaldi came in in the morning (of the 22d) not o attend to business, which he has given up entirely, but to visit his old friend, Col. Deidero. When Gari haldi was led by Bertani, Crispi, Cattaneo & Company these fellows are all gone now), Deidero, who is on the most intimate terms with his friend, spoke rather harshly. He said to him: 'In Europe they think you a robber; your prestige is gone; you have fallen; they distrust your word, your genius, your heart, your loyalty; the press attacks you; your friends deny you; abdiente, abdiente.

"Garibaldi was angry at this; Deidero left Caserta, and did not go back. Garibaldi thought better of it; he came to Naples and went to the Hotel d'Inghilterra to dine with his friend. The people, who know nothing of the intrigues of politics, but who believe in, understand, and adore their Garibaldi, crowded about the balcony of the hotel with a band of music, and began to applaud. Garibaldi came out on the balcony. They were silent for him to speak, but he kept eilence also.

"The drums began another air, and the people enewed their cheering. Garibaldi remained there with his arms crossed. Again they ceased, but Garibaldi did not speak. He appeared restless, dissatisfied, wounded. The music and the applause commenced again, but when the people again ceased Garibaldi still appeared as cold and silent as a statue. Then, with suppliant voice, and full of feeling they cried out: 'One word, only one: one word, General, a single word! Garibaldi was affected, and he said: 'But what will you have me to say to you, to you, the Neapolitan nation, who, by a gesture, are indicating to Europe that you desire Italy to be one?' And so saying he raised himself to his full hight and stretched forth his forefinger with ignificant energy.

"At night he went to Caserta. This is perhaps his adieu to the people, for he has decided, if war does not break out with Austria, to go to Cafrera the day after the arrival of the King.

"It is believed that Victor Emanuel will arrive Sun

day or Monday; he marches slowly, to give time to the army to follow him. Gen. Sonnaz is already at Maddaloni, twelve miles from Naples, behind Caserta. Cialdini is advancing, and you perhaps have received the dispatch which he sent on Sunday from Isernia, in which he announces that he has made prisoners part of a column of the Royalists commanded by Catrofians, and that among them are Gen. Scoti, and some 58 officers. The Royalists were dispersed. Cialdini threatens to shoot peasants found under arms. Garibaldi had sent a column of 800 men under Brigadier-Gen. Nullo, o join the Piedmontese army, and to calm the reaction which was showing itself in those parts. At Pettorauello, three miles from Isernia, Nullo's brigade was surrounded by 2,000 royalists and 4,000 peasants, and there ensued a general massacre, from which scarcely a third escaped. The Piedmontese army continues its march, and increases by the way.

Victor Emanuel is coming here to form an army of 150,000 soldiers and a formidable marine. He will remain at Naples until the month of February, when the Italian Parliament reassembles at Turin. It is probable that Cavour will join him here, especially if he succeeds in retaining Garibaldi; and he appears to be resolved to do everything to prevent him from leaving. The King will have a directing minister and five directors, whose names are already subjects of speculation.

Victor Emanuel exhibited great regret to the Neapolitan Envoys to Grottamare, when they told him but the Army of the Bourbons had been dispersed. '1 know these Neapolitan soldiers, said he, 'I saw them fight at Gueta in 1848; they are very brave, very headstrong.' Victor Emanuel was quite angry with his ministers who had always found pretexts for neglecting the marine, the necessity for which he now sees, 'We must expect war,' says he, 'we may have it to-morrow; we may in the Spring; we may in a year, but we shall certainly have it. I have allies; we shall fight with them and even without them, if we have six months rest.' He'has decided to risk all and "An artillery officer tells me that one day, on the

Ancona road, his Majesty was reckoning, in the most serious way in the world, how much he needed to live upon, and how he should get it; for he is the only sovereign in Europe who has not a sou laid by. 'After all,' he exclaimed, finally, 'I did behave pretty well at Palestro: the Emperor of the French would not refuse me a Colonel's commission. And, please God that the some for me to show the French how ersteful I am to them for fighting for me.'

When Victor Emmunel arrives at Naples he will make the voyage to Palermo. 'Without that,' said one of the Neapolitan envoys to him, 'your Majesty runs the risk of losing Skilly. He shook his shoulders whenever there was talk of diplomacy. He believes

It is astonishing how many points of similarity there are between the King and Garibaldi. His Majesty is a crowned Garibaldi. He has the same contempt for diplomacy, the same spirit of adventure, the same courage, the same propensity to solve every question by the sater, and the same power of imagination His style of writing is much like Garibaldi's. Brofferio showed me some letters of the King one day in Turin; they were very original and impulsive in

If Garibaldi will not consent to remain, his sword will not fail to Italy on the day of her final struggle with Austria. He will always be with every nation which shall attack this power so long as she retains a foot of Italian territory.'

SICILY'S PROGRESS.

Depretis, the late Dictator of Sicily, gave the Sardinian Parliament on the 11th ult. the following vivid picture of Bourbon misrule in Sicily and the changes effected by the revolution:

"The impression which I received on entering Sicily, was that it was a real paradise, which had been governed by the Devil. No roads; three great cities without means of communication between them. Not a school; the customs apportioned as badly as possible. Half the revenue derived from a tax on wheat. No communal liberty. The Government appointed the voters. Toe many offices and badly paid; some of them held by children. Industry persecuted; the police all powerful. Torture-who could believe itin the country of Beccaria! I know honorable persens who have seen men, who bore on their bodies marks made by branding irons, for political differences of opinion. Political outlaws in immense numbers. In such a country the revolution was of necessity

"To compare Sicily with Tuscany would be nonstrusity.
"When the revolution broke out there was not a

Neapolitan gen d'arme left alive in Sicily.

You can imagine our difficulties in such a country. There was in Sicily no administration, military or naval. We had to create them. The first of all duties was to prepare for war. We had also to provide for the reorganization of the judiciary. Since the month of August the Courts have been open in Palermo. A Commission was created for the purification of the magistracy. I believe that that was absolutely indispensable. Since the 1st of October all the Courts have been open. You have been told that there were no municipalities; that is not so. Municipalities were created according to the Sicilian law of

"As to public safety, it was necessary to have n nucleus of solid forces upon which to reorganize the genarmerie; they sent me 42 riflemen; it was little for country of two-and-a-half millions of souls.

"Criminal justice has never ceased. It has been administered by commissions. Civil justice merely suffered a suspension. As to public credit, I confess that schools. money was the strongest approximationist of mi, Most of . — Dubute's reproduction of his two celebrated point, I our peckages of papers.

the collectors had left their posts. We opened a loan. The money did not come, although we took on account paper which was without value. The loan of 1848 was a forced lean. Cavour desired me to make one, but then we must have shown Europe that Sicily was governed by the revolution. I would not.

"The Administration of 1848 may have been excellent, but it brought back the Bourbons to Palermo. That of 1860 may have been bad, but it carried deliverance to Naples. You may well be indulgent toward an Administration which has accomplished such re-

" As to annexation, Garibaldi has always wanted it. The only question has been whether it should be hastened more or less. I am here because I wanted to hasten it. Garibaldi has never wanted to keep more than a basis of operations for the accomplishment of his

"As to the decree which gives to the soldiers the common lands, it is not the work of Garibaldi. No amnesty has ever been proclaimed for ordinary crimes; we may not always have had the power to repress them; we never excused them.

"I cannot allow without reserve that the revolution is supreme in Sicily. Garibaldi is certainly the greafest annexationist whom we have ever seen. Our institutions have been proclaimed in the Two Sicilies. Garibaldi represents justice and the redemption of the nations, but not the revolution.

"You see fathers of families, young men, nobles, men of all natious and of every party, fighting under Garibaldi.

"Garibaldi has been a great teacher of Italian youth. What elements he has furnished us for the grand army which is to defeat Austria! When a man performs such miracles, he represents a great power!

MR. RAREY'S LAST IN ENGLAND.

On Saturday, Oct. 27, Mr. Rarey gave his farewell norse-taming exhibition in London. The exhibition presented no feature of novelty beyond the fact of its being a leave-taking, and the numerous audience which it attracted. The whole of the immense Handel Orchestra was crammed to the roof, and presented a most imposing appearance. The same may said of every portion of the transept that was not railed off as an arena, while the first, second, and even third galleries exhibited each its dense and eager rows of hun an faces. The Russian Embassador and a numerous suite occupied the Queen's Gallery, and there were also scattered among the lower crowd an exceedingly numerous and generalized among the lower crowd an exceedingly numerous and generalized among the lower crowd an exceedingly numerous and generalized as which has a suite of Orion were also scattered among the lower crowd an exceedingly numerous and conspicuous sprinkling of Orientals. Mr. Karey began with Cruiser, who is now a model of docility and patience. Like Col. Crockett's requirels, be comes down without the trouble of firing. He bends his knee for the strap, and falls, with case if not with dignity, the moment it becomes his cue to do so. He looked thin on Saturday, and his coat was rough, but neither of those symptoms is uncommon. rough, but neither of those symptoms is uncommon with horses at this season of the year. Cruiser, who is now the property of Mr. Rarey, goes with him to America, to assist in disseminating the new philosophy of horse-taming. After him came a chestnut, which was, if possible, still more decile; but here the was, if possible, still more decile; but here the harmony of the arena terminated. When the chestnat had been duly hobbled, tumbled, and otherwise done for, the whole transept sud-enly became vocal with the unearthly screams of the trish mare, who was about to receive her first initiation into the restraints of a civilized manege. This mimal, which was rather a dingy gray, was evidently and the property of the control of t of great jower; but, as for discipline, she might have teen a corporal in the Pope's Brigade. She lashed, kicked, bit, and appealed with all the traditional eloquence of her country for "Justice to Ireland." We certainly never heard so much howling from a horse. certainly never heard so much howling from a horse, and die not believe that even an Lish one could have managed it; but perhaps this animal being of the softer sex nay account for her extraordinary excitement and volubility. But it was all of no use. Mr. Barev sex may account for her extraordinary excitement and volubility. But it was all of no use. Mr. Rarey wifed his forehead, pulled out his strap, and waited his opportunity. The leg was soon up, and the mare soon down, but not without the execution of one of her national real-size of the strategic tional melodies, with brilliant variations, tional metodies, with britains variations, which brought down thunders of applause. Several times during the process of teaching, she seemed quite ready to eat her preceptor, so that it was quite a relief to the audience when she was at hast made to "bite the dust," a feat which she certainly performed with the most demonstrative vinuictiveness. Having gone through the whole lesson, she was at last released, when she retired, a model of gravity and decorum, and evidently with her mind filled with perfectly new ideas on the subjects of kicking, screaming, and biting in general. A very fierce house, belonging to Mr. Austin of Sydenham, was subsequently introduced; but his Saxon attempts at kicking up a row were mere child's play as compared to the previous demonstrations of the Maid of Erin. He was very soon subdued, and allowed a drum to be beaten on his back, although not three weeks since, as his proprietor assured us, he almost destroyed a groom who had ventured to approach him. This terminated the performance—all but Mr. Rarey's farewell, which was delivered in a few simple, manly words, full of friendly regrets and good feeling. He echanguledow brought down thunders of applause. Several time mrewell, which was centered in a few simple, many words, full of friendly regrets and good feeling. He acknowledged the unfailing kindness he had always received from the people of England, and the fair hearing which had been given to his rather novel theories. He loped he had done some good in the cause of humanity, by pleading as he had done the cause of our best friend, the horse, and by showing, to the best of his broadle, ability the nearn by which its usefulness. his humble ability, the means by which its usefulness might be preserved without those protracted and brutal systems of training which at present caused cruel and needless suffering. He (Mr. Rarey) was about leaving England, perhaps forever; but he should to his last moment retain a grateful recollection of the friends he had made and the kindness he had received during his rather protracted sojourn in the old country. This address was vehemently cheered, and its delivery brought the interesting farewell performance to a suc-

ART ITEMS.

cessful termination.

. The three great attractions of the new collection of odern paintings that have been sent over to us by the nterprising Gambart, and which will be shortly opened for public exhibition, are the original of Gerome's Gladiators, a large picture by Knauss, called 'the Christening," and a picture by Lys, representing an incident in the life of Melancthon. These three artists are already well known here; the first by his " Duel after the Masquerade;" the second by his Beliemians Surrendering their Passports," and the third by his "Margaret and Faust," each of them a chef d'overe, and two of them, happily, in the possession of American collectors. The three new examples of the genius of these great artists fully enstain the reputation gained for them by their previous works. The "Gladintors" of Gerome is so well known by the excellent photographs of it which have been distributed here, that it would be superfluous to attempt any special description of it. The original, however, contains several points of in-terest, which intensify the reality of the scene, by the effects of color, which could not be indicated by the photographic copies. No artist ever before so vividly represented what we feel to be, whether they be or not, the realities of antique life. The Knauss is a representation of rural German life, as full of exquisitely individualized character and local truth of costume as his "Bohemians" was remarkable for. The scene is the interior of a workingman's cottage; the christening of the new addition to the happy family has just occurred; the parish priest-a noble-looking old fellow-sits in the midst of the domestic group with the babe in his arms, while the grand-parents, overflowing with satisfaction and importance, are extolling the perfections of the new comer, and the father, and mother, the elder children in their holiday attire, are sitting around. The whole canvas is crowded with figures, but there is no confusion in the composition, and every object in it is depicted with ingular fidelity and care. The Lys is a very striking, but not a very pleasing picture. The prencher is exhorting a concourse of burghers and their wives and children, who listen to his solemn appeals with wrapt attention and devout feelings. Most of the figures have a strong family resemblance to the people represented in the pictures of Albert Durer, and in Hene Holbein's Drnce of Death; and the costumes appear to have been copied accurately from authentic sources. It is a great painting, full of solemn feeling, and impressive in spite of its exaggerations of the pre-Raphrelistic school. These three works would, themselves, form a most attractive exhibition; but they are to be exhibited in connection with others of nearly as great merit by Meissenier, the two Frerer, and other masters of the French, German, Belgian and British

ings of Adam and Eve, before and after the expulsion, have been received here, and, we understand, are to be exhibited through the country, as the originals were some 25 years ago. We never saw the original pictures, of which these are said to be improved copies: but we can hardly belive that such paintings as these were ever so well received as the first are reported to have been. It has been said that the original "Adam and Eye" netted to their exhibitor in this country something like a hundred thousand dollars, though no part of it ever reached the artist to whom the pictures belonged. The story is incredible; but it is also incredible that public taste in the United States should ever have been at so low an ebb as to have sanctioned the exposure of such paintings at all. We have since been femiliarized with nudity in art by Power's "Greek Slave," Palmer's "White Captive," Page's "Venus," and other statues and pictures in which the female form is represented without other covering to vail its loveliness than the sentiment of purity with which the genius of the artist has invested it. But the people can never be prepared to receive a picture like that which Dubufe has attempted, because the subject itself is not only essentially improper, but the manner of treatment which it has received at his hands is low and indelicate. There is no elevation of sentiment, no charm of color or drawing in the pictures of this artist, and it was a rash attempt for him to put upon canvas the temptation of the father of the human family. Dubufe's Eve is one of the fallen angels, and no human being can, with a feeling of self-respect, look upon his Adam and acknowldge him as the primal ancestor of the race to which he belongs. "The London Saturday Review," in a recent article in relation to this country, remarked with an air of balmy approbation, that there was "considerable refinement in the United States," and we think we may safely assume that there is altogether too much to render the exhibition of another "Adam and Eve" as profitable as the first was.

Mr. Inness came to town a few days since, from his rural home in Massachusetts, to bring a new landscape which he had just finished, and was taken ill the day after his arrival, so as to be confined to his bed. His new picture is one of the finest that he has produced. It is a bold and successful representation of a thunder gust, such as are often seen in New-England in August; while the black clouds, and pealing thonder, and sweeping storm at a solating one part of the landscape, the sun is shiming brightly in another. He has seized upon the characteristic points of the scene, and given them with remarkable fidelity and viger. The picture is on exhibition at Nichols's, in Broadway.

-It has been mentioned in the art gossip of a cotemporary that an edition of Lowell's "Biglow Papers" was to be published in England, illustrated by George Cruikshank. But we presume that the rumor is founded upon a new announcement of one of the London editions of that famous satire, which was published in London two years since, with an illustration by the great George. It is a singular circumstance that the Biglow Papers, which must be mostly caviare to foreign readers, should have found an appreciative artist to illustrate their peculiar humor in England before finding one here.

-Among the recent additions to the picture gallery of the Historical Society are a very excellent portrait of Charles F. Hoffman, and portraits, said to be copies of originals, of Columbus and Vespucius-the two last being donations from Mr. R. K. Haight. Marble busts of Bryant and Allston have also been added to the collection, already quite large, of portrait busts. Measures were proposed at the last meeting of the Society for increasing their artistic possessions, and it would be a highly commendable thing if the Society were to confine its purchases to pictures of a historical character, such as portraits of distinguished Americans either dead or living. But it would be a hazardous experiment for the Historical Society to attempt to make acquisitions of "Old Masters," or paintings of any other kind which had not some positive historical value. The greater number of the paintings now in the gallery of the Society are hardly worthy of preservation works of art, and but few of them have any special value in a historical view. A national portrait gallery has recently been founded by the British Nation, and to undertake a similar course is strictly and very approprintely within the province of our Historical Society. while a promiseuous picture gallery is altogether foreign to the objects for which the society was

-The frequenters of our public exhibitions have oc cosionally seen some exquisitely painted that and flower pieces by J. W. Hill; and now and then a beautiful bit of landscape from the same artist. There are two Hills, father and son, and both are diligently work-County, N. Y.

WELL DONE NEW-JERSEY.

FOUR LINCOLN ELECTORS PROBABLY CHOSEN.

The Newark Mercury of the 13th says:

The Negark Mercury of the John says.

"The returns which reached us yesterday and last evening, render it nearly certain that four Lincoln Electors have been chosen in this State. The returns from Burlington give the Republicans 1,561 plurality over Fusion; in Cumberland the Republicans have from Burlington give the Republicans 1,001 pairancy over Fusion; in Cumberland the Republicans have 1,148 plurality, and in Salem they have 977 plurality. The table which we give below shows the strength of Messrs. Vroom and Condit on the Fusion ticket as com-pared with the Republicans. Our table defeats them by 337 plurality. Messrs. Brewer and Wurts are beaten badly, the former by 1,123 and the latter by 1,470 plurality. In any event two of the Republican Electors are chosen, and we do not see how the other two can be defeated. This is the last finishing stroke to the Fusion movement in New-Jersey.

e Fusion movemen		
RETURN	NS ON ELECTORS.	
Counties.	Republican.	Fusion.
*Easex	8,813	9.650
*Hudson	3,485	5,065
*Union	2.194	2,756
*Passaic	2.814	2.415
*Camden	2.482	2.445
*Monmouth	3,096	3,925
· Morris	3,476	2,734
Merger	3.674	3,350
Bergen	Section of the sectio	maj. 613
Burington		3,710
Hunterdon		mai. 795
Somerset		maj. 304
Middlesex		maj. 600
Ocean		may. occi
Comberland	mei 1149	
Atlantic	tuni. 350	Limite.
Gloucester		
Cape May		2072
Salem		
Sussex		past. 409
Warren		mai. 230
		maje 200
Total	20.421	39.024
Republican majorit	96	17
icial.	***************************************	
	4 44	

"We congratulate the Republicans of New-Jersey apon this glorious result. It will render our rejoicings more earnest and hearty that we have swelled the number of Electoral votes given to Abraham Lincoln, and had our share in the noble triumph he has won."

FIRES.

FIRE ON THE KINGSERIDGE ROAD.

At 3½ o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame building on Kingsbridge road opposite Gillefand's Hotel, occupied by J. Broadhead as a grocery and feed store in the lower part; upper part as a dwelling. The building was stally destroyed, loss on stock of groceries, \$4,500; on building, \$3,000. Fully insured. By the reflection in the sky the firemen supposed that the fire was in Westchester County, and being so misled, did not reach the ground until the building was nearly destroyed. The mounted patrol of the Twelfth Ward were early on the spot, and rendered valuable assistance. FALSE ALARM.

The alarm in the Third District, at 10 o'clock on

Tuesday morning, was occasioned by the burning of some shavings in the yard of No. 91 Greenwich street.

SUPPOSED SLAVER .- The schooner Wm. L. Cogs well hauled from pier No. 5 North River and anchored below Bedloe's Island, on Monday Suspicion being entertained that she was about to be engaged in the slave trade, she was on Monday might seized by the Revenue cutter Harriot Lane, and brought back to the city. An examination of the vessel and cargo will be

We are indebted to the Purser of the British steamship Kangaroo, for favors received, and attention to

CITY ITEMS.

THE WEATHER.-The wind yesterday morning was from N. N. W., from which quarter it has been blowing for several days. The tides have been unusually high during the blow, which is rather remarkable, and is no doubt caused by heavy easterly weather off shore. The European steamers arriving during the past week have made very short passages, and report a prevalence of easterly winds.

John B. Gough will lecture this evening at Cooper Institute. The cause of Temperance has no abler advocate than Mr. Gough. His lectures are always attended by crowds, who never fail to be interested, instructed and delighted. Go early.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATER .- This evening, for the benefit of Maria Scheller, will be given the new French comedy of Léon Saya, entitled "Le Duc Job; or, The Speculators"-translated by A. von Winterfeld. This comedy has been favorably received throughout France and Germany.

ELIZA BUTTER.-Eliza Butter is one of those fortunate persons who was so happy as to be born in Virginia, and has, no doubt, as she is not altogether black, some of that rich blood which only courses through the veins of the first families. She further had the good fortune to be born in that happy class which never has to take thought of to-morrow, or trouble itself with the care of its own support; in evidence whereof is the fact that of Eliza's two children, one of them, a son, was so well cared for by her master that he sold him to go where Eliza never has heard, and probably never will hear news of him again, good, bad, or indifferent-which ought to be a great relief to Eliza's parental mind. But Eliza is old, and, we fear, doting; for, without,

considering how much care she is relieved from by being saved any responsibility for her children, she has come all the way from Alexandria, Va., to beg for money to buy her remaining child. This child is a daughter, and would command \$1,500 any moment for the New-Orleans market. Indeed, her master, who seems a weak sort of man, has, in deference to the feeble old mother's wishes, absolutely refused this sum, and offers to sell the child to Eliza for half the money. All but \$157 of this price she has raised, partly by her own labor, and she appeals now to the public to aid her in completing it. If anybody among our readers thinks that the feeble old body will be any the better off for having her daughter really hers, and that it is at all worth while to save the child from the possibility of going to that pleasant climate where good-looking young colored girls always command the highest consideration for their youth and beauty, we will take charge of any sums they choose to contribute, and hand them over to Eliza aforesaid.

THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of this body was held on Monday evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. President Oliver White in the chair. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected by ballot:

President—H. D. Bulkley, M. D.
Pice-President—Alfred Underhill, M. D.
Recording Secretary—Henry S. Downs, M. D. (reelected.)
Corresponding Secretary—S. A. Purdy, M. D. (reelected).
Treasurer—B. R. Robson, M. D. (reelected).

The following gentlemen were elected Censors for 1861: Dr. S. T. Hubbard, T. C. Finnell, G. P. Woodward, James O. Smith, and Joseph Worster. It was Resolved, That the Secretary be requested t ofurnish a list of the officers and members of this Society for the cusuing year, together with a list of the members deceased, with their ages, as far as can be ascertained, with cause of death, &c., to be furnished to the Secretary of the State Medical Society previous to the list day of February, 1881, and that a committee of five be appointed to aid the Secretary in making out said list.

The Committee appointed consists of the following gentlemen: Drs. J. Foster, J. Worster, J.R. Van Kleek, A. Underhill, and T. C. Finnell. The delegates to the State Medical Society for 1861 were, on motion, instructed to pay the requisite tax to the said Society. The Society now numbers about 450 members,

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER .- Through the comic ninistrations of the late Mr. Burton, the whole cis atlantic world is well acquainted with the bibulous ecentricities of the renowned Mr. Toodles, and his bargain-hunting spouse. It has long been matter of regret that others of the domestic sorrows of this infelicitously illustrious couple could not be presented on the stage, that the world might be delighted, edified, and profited thereby. The combined influence of hot toddy and auction bargains on conjugal bliss might long ago have been instructively set forth for the delectation of the public. At last it has been done; and on Monday, for the first time, was acted in New-York a moral drama, profanely stigmatized as a farce, entitled "Toodles a Father." It is a funny production, and the leading characters were acted with great spirit by Mr. Peters, Mr. Leeson, and Miss Polly Marshall. All the parts, which are wholly dependent on the actors, were played up to their full capacity, and the piece went off with applause. Mr. Peters is a comical Toodles, and Miss Marshall makes a great impression as Mrs. T. The play, though slight, will doubtless please the audience for many nights. The immortal Thompson with a "P," hitherto mythical, is introduced in propria persona, and is a great feature.

POPULATION OF NEW-YORK CITY-INCREASE OF OVER 300,000 SINCE 1850.—The census returns for this city are all in, with the exception of the Second Ward and one district in the Twenty-first Ward, the boundaries of which district are Twenty-sixth and Thirtyeighth streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues. The population of this district is estimated at 17,000. The increase of 191,303 since 1855 falls short of most of the estimates that have been made, and from the fact that the census was taken in midsummer, when many families were out of town, the figures doubtless fall below the actual advance of population since that period:



St. Nicholas Society.-The annual meeting of this time-honored Society was held Monday evening, in the south dining-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and was well attended. After the transaction of a large quantity of routine business, the Society proceeded to elect city of routine business, the Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following rosultage President, the Hen. Hamilton Fish. Pirat Vice-President, the Hon. James J. Roosevelt; Second Vice-Presideer. John Van Buren; Third Vice-President, John R. Bredhead; Fourth Vice-President, Class. R. Swords. Managers, the Hon. Gullas C. Verplanck, John J. Cisco, J. De Peyster Ogden, Berjamin H. Field, Augustus Schell, John Alstyne, James W. Beektram, Wm. Punneut, James Morley, Wm. H. Johnson, Jacob Harten, Tresburer, Wm. M. Vermillye. Secretary, Richard F. Monat, Jr. Assistant Secretary, Worthington Romaine. Chaplains, Thos. E. Vermillye, Wm. H. Johnson, Physicians, John W. Francis, James Anderson. Stewards, Charles Roome, James M. Francis, James Anderson. Stewards, Charles Roome, James M. Francis, John W. Francis, James Anderson. Stewards, Charles Roome, James H. Pikhney, John D. Van Buren, Edward Deson, James Hrasdith, Edward Schell, James M. McLeon. Committee on Installations, Wm. Betts, J. D. P. Orden. Committee on Account., Gerardus Mitchell.

MARSHAL RYNDERS AT THE TOMBS .- United States Marshal Isaiah Rynders appeared before Justice Welsh at the Tombs, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, that being the hour designated for continuing the examination in the case of the assault recently committed by him upon Mr. Wm. Barney, and his grandfather. Lewis Tappan.

Ex-Judge Edmonds stated that in the absence of Wm. C. Noyes, who had been called to Philadelphia on important business, he appeared in behalf of Messrs. Tappan and Barney. He said that leasungh as the tos-

timony of the witnesses for the defense had fully sustained the complaint, he did not desire to press the matter further. The facts of the case were already before

ter further. The facts of the case were already before the public, and they could pass judgment upon the conduct of the defendant. He therefore desired, on behalf of the prosecution, to withdraw the complaint.

Mr. Holmes, for the defense, said that they had come here prepared to meet the charge preferred against them, and had expected a judicial investigation of the matter. After the manner in which the case had been mentioned in the newspapers, he considered it an ingenious dodge to thus avoid an examination. He did not recognize the public as the proper tribunal to try this case, and he hoped the Magistrate would not dismiss the complaint. He wanted to show that the affidavits of Mr. Tappan and Mr. Barney differed in essential points, but was assured by the Court that it was whelly unnecessary, as he should of necessity, dismiss the case.

Marshal Rynders then decired.

was wholly unnecessary, as he should of necessity, dismiss the case.

Marshal Rynders then desired to say a few words,
and proceeded to remind his Honor of the friendship
which had so long existed between them. He was
sorry the investigation could not proceed, for, he said,
there are all my witnesses in attendance and ready to
testify. He was willing to admit that he was excited
on the occasion of Mr. Barney's visit to his office, and
doubtless made use of much rough language which had
better have been omitted. He had, however, been
very much provoked by the persistent effort made by better have been emisted. He had, however, been very much provoked by the persistent effort made by Mr. Tappan and his grandson to intrude upon him in his private office, even after they had been denied by this deputy. He was confident that if he were allowed to proceed with the examination of his winesses, the provocation would be found to warrant all the assault committed by either himself or his friends, and that the complaint would then de disa issaed.

complaint would then de dismissed.

The magistrate thought the Marshal ought to be satisfied, for, as the complaint was dismissed on the application of the plaintiff, it would be looked upon as an honorable acquittal of the defendant.

The interested parties then proceeded to leave the

court-room, and, as they were passing out, Mr. Rynders raid to Mr. Tappan, "You haven't disposed of me yet; I hope to live a long time yet."
Judge Edmonds, in an under tone, intimated that the Marshal was satisfactorily disposed of on Tuesday

Bewalle of Corner Oyster Stands .- Mr. Samuel Bewalle of Corner Oyster Stands.—Mr. Same! binson of West Thirty-first street, about two weeks ago, stop-sat Harrey Valenthe's oyster stand, corner of West Broadway and Thomas street, and regaled himself with oysters. After completing his repust he took out of his pocket a quantity of small change, amounting to \$3, which he was proceeding to count, when some ration struck him from from beinind and knocked him down. His money was scattered about on the idewalk, but was hastily gathered up by two men, who immediately fied. Mr. Robinson said nothing about the assault until Monday night, when he gave to Omcer field such a description of his assailant, when he gave to Omcer field such a description of his assailant sato lead to the arrest of William Sickies. The prisoner was fully identified by Mr. Robinson, and also by Mr. Valentine, the full identified by Mr. Robinson and also by Mr. Valentine, the full identified to answer. He is represented to be a notorious thief, and his associate in the robbery mentioned is supposed to be a colored man, known as "Charley." This person will be arrested immediately.

RUN-OVER UASUALIT—A DRUNKEN STAGE DRUPER,

Henry Sheffield, driver of stage No. 111, of the Fourth-avenue,
ine, while driving at a rapid rate down Broadway, on Tuesday
ivening, ran over Mrs. Meckle and her sister, Miss Klagroth, of
Missay. The former lady sustained a fracture of one arm shove
he clow, and the latter had two inners broken. Sheffield coninched his course without stopping, but was finally arrested and
inched his course without stopping, but was finally arrested and
inched his course without stopping, but was finally arrested and
ched up in the Second Ward Station-House. Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Wesh and committed to answer
clurge of reckless driving. He is alleged to have been in a
tate of gross intoxication at the time of the occurrence. ARRESTED FOR THEFT .- Michael Hawkins of No.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.—Michael Hawkins of No. 66 Oliver street, having complained that \$150 had been stolen from a bureau drawer in his residence, Officer Robb of the Fourth Ward on Tuesday night arrested Mary Sullivan on suspicton of having committed the robbery. The prisoner had beauded with Mr. Hawkins for some time, and on being searched \$100 in gold was found upon her. She denied the charge, but was locked up by Justice Welsh for examination.

How To Do IT.—Merchants, wholesale and reand the puriled to know how to place their employees; whether this man will make a good salesman; that, a good solesman; this, a reliable and trustworthy confidential clerk; that, a cashier, &c. A phrenological description, carefully written out, would settle the question, and indicate the exact place each man can best fill. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 368 Broadway, make

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales

and Suite, now on view at
GENNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 BROADWAY. Genney's Gallery, No. 207 Broadway.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by royal desire, at the Revere House, Boston, October 18, 1850. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New York, communicated through the Hou. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consal, New York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. Gurney & Sou, if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thitter, and the results of their visit are seen by the Pictures now at the Gallery, seknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visitors who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

tant. Ano. on their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite. of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the ecartes de visit for J. Genney & Son, Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway

THE LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN amused and delighted thousands at BARNEY'S AMERICAN MISSING yesterday, and To-DAY, being the usual family boliday, they will be visited by crowds, especially as the New Drama. Ross ELEKER, is performed both AFTKINOON and EVENING by the entire strength of the Company. The Museum is in the very hey-day of its glory, and if BARNEY is not soon a millionaire again it will be because be has a very an-happy faculty of spending money.

SKATES.—"Opening day" (WEDNESDAY, 14th) of Winter Fashions for the feet. Everything in the Skating line line (except pends) in boundless variety, and suited to all ages, sexes, tastes, and purees, at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE CHOVER & WALKES,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE POISONING IN BERGEN.

THE HUSBAND COMMITTED TO JAIL.

THE HUSBAND COMMITTED TO JAIL.

CONCLUSION OF MONDAY'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Mary Bloy testified—I reside in Communipaw, and live opposite Mr. Abson's house; saw deceased last alive on Thurs. day morning last, in her own house; did not think her daugerously ill; at that time she said she fold a 3reat pain in her chest; deceased said to me, often times, that qer husband did not use her good, and that he had tried to give her potson; deceased told me that he has taken pieces of fesh from her; she mode no complaint of being particularly unwell; one night she woke up and found her husband in bed with her; deceased said he closed her mouth with one hand and had the other over her head, holding a syrlinge, and thought she smelt cloroform; she askedhim what he was doing, and he replied that he was measuring her face; I was at Mrs. Abson's on Friday at 2:40 s. m.; Mr. Abson told me that its wife died at 2½ a. m.; he was in the room with the corpusalous, Charlotte Brennan was with me; I asked Mr. Abson the reason he did not call me before she died, and he replied that she took a fit at 2½ o'clock, and he could not leave her; he said deceased tried to grasp his shroat; he said he gave her a powder at 1½ a. m., also at 9½ the evening before; soon after she had a fit; the last fit was very sever; the daughter called me in; said she did not see her mother die, her taher was alone with her; he siept in the same bed that night; he did not say where he got those powders; saw no versel which deceased could vomit in, and the room did not smell as if a person had been purging or throwing up; Mrs. Abson told me that her husband had taken pleces of flesh of the cas large as her two fingers; this was lest Summer; I did not see her on the Thursday previous to her death; he said nothing shout her except about the fits; the bureau stands some distance from the bed; deceased lay so that size could see what was going on in the room; the room smelled like death.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-TUESDAY. Coroner Gaffney and Jury continued the inquest on the body of Mrs. Jane Abson, at Bull's Head Hotel,

yesterday morning.

Wat Riov, recalled—I heard Mrs. Abson say that Julia went
home with her, for fear that he, her husband, would throw her

With Ricy, recalled—I heard Mrs. Alson say that Julia west home with her, for fear that be, her husband, would throw her in the canal.

Q. Did he get hold of her? A. He did, and Julia took them apart do not know that the girl's name was Julia Kennedy; have not reen or heard anything of a box of chimment; it was last Spring or Summer that Abson teld me of this affair, of meeting Julia and her husband at the shaughter home; it was last Spring or Summer the Abson teld me of this affair, of meeting Julia and her husband at the shaughter home; Mrs. Abson spoke to me this last.

Mrs. Mary Bloy recalled—Mrs. Abson spoke to me this last. Summer about the affair between her and her husband, the did and herself at the shaughter home; the girls mane was Julia Kennady; Mrs. Abson said she was coming up from Jersey City when she saw her husband Julia together at the new road; her husband and Julia ran, and afterward the girl came toward ker, when Mr. Abson also came up; Mr. Abson took her by the wasts and said he would throw her in the canal; the girl stayed about home together; the girl came along becames she was afraid that he would throw her (Mrs. A.) in the cenal; the girl stayed about half an hour there; Mr. Abson remained home the remainder of the evening; she said she met them just as it was getting dark; when Mrs. A met them she said thry stood facing each other out half an hour there; Mr. Abson remained home the remainder of the evening; she said she met them just as it was getting dark; when Mrs. A met them she said thry stood facing each other out the side of the street; Julia was absent to Ireland about tea. About's because Mrs. A did not want her. Mrs. A told me she shought Jolia and her husband were too intimate, and that was the remains she such them says jod on the know that Julia left. About's because Mrs. A did not want her. Mrs. Abson dare ing the fine Julia left. About's because Mrs. A did not want her. Mrs. Abson has spokes to me the husband had been smeathed by Mrs. Abson the power in the husband had b